

SIXTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION OF 1853-54.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
C. SHERMAN, PRINTER.  
1853.



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HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

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PRESIDENT.

HON. A. V. PARSONS.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

FRANCIS SIMS, M.D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM RHODS.

MANAGERS.

HENRY P. LLOYD,  
ISAAC S. WATERMAN,  
S. DILLINGHAM,  
GEORGE PETERSON,  
WM. H. MOORE,  
W. G. E. AGNEW.



## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

FREDERICK HUMPHREYS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.

— — — \*

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

W. ASHTON REED, M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., *Dean.*

MARTIN DERR, *Janitor.*

\* A competent Professor will be selected for this chair before the next session.



THE time having arrived for sending forth the Sixth Annual Announcement of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, it is manifestly proper to accompany the same with a few remarks, setting forth the present flourishing condition of the Institution, together with a brief outline of the curriculum of instruction embraced in the teaching of the several chairs. Since the close of the last session, the able incumbent of the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine, and also the able incumbent of the Chair of Surgery, have tendered their resignations to the Board of Managers. Their connexion with the College since its foundation, had endeared them to it with ties which nothing but circumstances beyond their control could sever, and, in resigning their positions in the Institution, they cherish the warmest sympathy for its prosperity and future successful career. Frederick Humphreys, M.D., of Utica, has been selected to fill the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine, whose reputation is well known to the profession, and who doubtless will be a worthy successor to Dr. Helmuth, who so satisfactorily gave instruction in that department. The Chair of Surgery remains vacant, but the services of a competent professor will be secured, to give instruction in that branch, before the opening of the next session.

Year after year indicates the growing prosperity of the College, and a gradual increase in the number of matriculants and graduates. Every reasonable effort has been made, so to arrange the method of teaching, as to afford the student the greatest possible aid in the pursuit of his studies. No expense has been spared to render the course of instruction thorough and extensive, and moreover as amply illustrated by appropriate apparatus for the several chairs, as is necessary to insure the most complete understanding of the various branches taught in the College. The most unremitting efforts are perpetually being made to improve the science of medicine, by elaborating the great central principle, *similia similibus curantur*.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

### MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

This chair will embrace a course of instruction with reference to diet and regimen, and the different materials called into requisition as medi-



cines to heal the sick. The history of each medicine will be given, and, as far as practicable, the article itself will be exhibited for inspection; the mode of procuring it will be detailed, and the manner of preparing it for use will be shown. The directions for proving the same will be given, together with the dose and frequency of repetition in the treatment of such diseases as indicate its use.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The course of instruction given by this chair, comprises a delineation of the science of Homœopathy, and its application in the treatment of disease. It also comprises a pathological description and natural history of diseases, and the mode of treating them according to the only known law of cure.

#### OBSTETRICS, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This most important branch of instruction, will comprise the physiology of parturition, and the manipulations of the midwife, in the management of labor, under all circumstances, whether natural, preternatural, complicated, or otherwise, including the use of instruments, &c. In connexion with the mechanical part of this branch, the course will embrace the description and Homœopathic treatment of, and the operations for the diseases incident to females and to children recently born; the course will be amply illustrated. The apparatus for demonstration, having had large additions, is now full and sufficient.

#### PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The general and special science of Physiology, or of the healthy, living processes carried on within the animal body, together with the demonstration of the minute structure of organs and tissues, their peculiarities of sensation, which sometimes may be expressive of the peculiar texture suffering from morbid action, will form, in part, the subject-matter of instruction in this course. Medical Jurisprudence will comprise an important part of this course. The amount of knowledge necessary for the physician to possess to render him competent to discharge his duty as a member of society without incurring the guilt of *mal praxis*, can only be judged of rightly in the light of Medical Jurisprudence. This chair has been liberally supplied with paintings, illustrative of the subjects lectured upon.

#### CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

The lectures in this branch will afford the students an opportunity of learning demonstratively the elements of chemistry. They will also be-



come familiar with the manipulations of experimental chemistry, and chemistry as applied to medicine and hygiene. The principles of Toxicology will be thoroughly delineated. The physical properties of poisons will be stated, their effects upon the animal system will be described, their antidotes will be pointed out, and their tests will be clearly and accurately shown by experiments. The chemical apparatus has received considerable addition, and at this time it is as good and in many respects superior to that of most of the other medical institutions.

#### SURGERY.

The principles and all the minutiae of Mechanical Surgery will be thoroughly presented in the lectures from this chair. The mode of procedure in performing both the minor and capital operations, will be fully demonstrated. The history and description of surgical diseases will be given, together with their homœopathic treatment. The means of demonstration which this chair possesses by the aid of models, preparations, drawings, plates, instruments, &c., &c., cannot fail of rendering the students thoroughly and intimately acquainted with the subject.

#### ANATOMY.

The course of instruction from this chair will embrace General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, with numerous allusions to Pathological and Comparative Anatomy. Every subject lectured upon will be fully demonstrated or elucidated by appropriate apparatus. To facilitate this, frequent reference will be had to the recent subject, dried preparations, models, drawings, &c., &c. The Anatomical Museum has been richly replenished during the last year, so that every facility desirable for the student of Anatomy, to enable him to study well this branch, and to become intimately acquainted with the structure of the animal body, is happily afforded him.

#### PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened on the 1st of October, and will be furnished with an ample supply of *materiel*, with well-ventilated apartments, lighted with gas, and particularly adapted for the study of Anatomy by dissection. It is presumed that no better opportunity can be found for the pursuit of this interesting and fundamental branch.

The personal attention of the Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator will be given to the duties of the rooms. They will be present at all times, to give instruction to students, when dissecting. One lecture a week will be delivered by the Professor of Anatomy, for the purpose of aiding the dissecting class, in the study of Surgical Anatomy. The subject of these lectures will be demonstrated by drawings, the recent subject, models, &c.



## THE MUSEUM, ETC.

The College building is a convenient, well-heated and well-ventilated edifice, situated in Filbert, above Eleventh Street. The first story over the basement is a large, convenient, and pleasant Lecture-room, occupied by the chairs of Practice, Physiology, and Chemistry. The second story, the Museum-room, the largest in the building, is amply filled with choice specimens illustrative of Osteology, Myology, Neurology, and Angiology; Pathological and Physiological diagrams; obstetric plates, manikins, morbid specimens, &c.; surgical specimens and plates, illustrations of the eye, ear, extremities, &c.; mineral and medicinal specimens, chemicals, &c.; while, interspersed through the whole, may be seen many specimens of natural curiosities, and anomalies of the human species. In short, the Museum is a creditable collection of means for scientific demonstrations connected with every branch taught in the College. The third story contains an amphitheatre, well arranged for lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, as the lecturer is so situated, when giving his lecture, that he can pass his illustrations around to all in his class. *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics are also taught in this room, because of the greater facilities afforded for exhibiting specimens and demonstrations. In the fourth story is the Dissecting-room, and two other rooms, suitable for all purposes connected with the operations of this department.

## CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The students of the College will have an opportunity to receive Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the Homœopathic Hospital. This Institution is now on a firm basis, and its success, so long desired by the profession of Philadelphia, beyond a doubt. The Hospital is a chartered institution, and under the direction of a Board of Managers, entirely separate and distinct from the College. The building contains upwards of forty rooms, some very large, and well suited for Hospital purposes; also, a Lecture room, fitted up especially for lecturing and operating purposes. The Hospital will contain about forty beds; and Clinics will be delivered twice a week, to which students will be admitted by paying the sum of five dollars. Besides this, patients will be introduced to the class daily, from the Dispensary of the College; and cases will be given to advanced or second-course students, to visit, under the direction of the Attending Physician.

Without adding materially to the foregoing, it may be said, that every effort has been made to build up the advantages which students so much need in the pursuit of their studies; and the announcement of the College for the next course of lectures, is made with confident assurance that the Homœopathic profession everywhere will second our efforts, by rendering all the aid and encouragement to our enterprise within the sphere of its power.



## REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

Graduates of respectable Medical Schools shall be permitted to attend the Lectures of the College free of expense, except the payment of the Matriculation Fee.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, the last of which must have been in this Institution, and have been, during that time, the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one complete course of Lectures in another Medical School, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his ticket to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.



A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Medical Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him. The order of the examinations of the candidates shall be determined numerically by lot.

The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

A student receiving two-thirds of the whole vote of the Faculty, shall be considered as having passed.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be very much benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, of which the Dean will inform him, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

If a candidate should not be successful in the first ballot, and one or more of the Professors have any remarks to make in relation to his qualifications, they shall be heard; and, if the case demands it, a second vote may be taken. In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of the successful examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidates, each of whom shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures, . . . . .	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only), . . . . .	5 00
Practical Anatomy, . . . . .	10 00
Graduation fee, . . . . .	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical school, . . . . .	30 00

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, or one full course in this school, and one or more in another respectable medical school, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Medical Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

No. 34 North Ninth Street,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1st, 1853.



# MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1852-53.

NAME.	RESIDENCE:
Angell, Henry C., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Ashton, A. H., M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Austin, Alexander G., . . . . .	New York.
Baker, Joshua T., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Bartlett, J. L., . . . . .	Michigan.
Beck, Levi G., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Bigelow, Franklin, . . . . .	New York.
Blake, James D., . . . . .	England.
Blakesley, James M., . . . . .	New York.
Boyle, Edward L., . . . . .	New York.
Brown, Joseph R., M.D., . . . . .	Texas.
Brown, Titus L., . . . . .	New York.
Brownell, H. T., . . . . .	Connecticut.
Bunting, Thomas C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Casselberry, M. L., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cate, H. J. M., M.D., . . . . .	New Hampshire.
Chamberlain, C. R., M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Chase, Irah E., M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Clarke, John L., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Clarke, Henry B., M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Clarke, Peleg, M.D., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Clay, G. B. L., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Compton, C. B., . . . . .	New Jersey.
Conway, Thomas, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cooke, N. F., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Cooper, John F., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cowley, David, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Coxe, Daniel, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Emlen, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Charles C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Dare, Charles V., . . . . .	New Jersey.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Dinsmore, J. P.,	Rhode Island.
Dobbins, M.,	New Jersey.
Evans, R. C.,	Pennsylvania.
Eustace, Andrew,	Pennsylvania.
Fisher, Thomas C.,	Pennsylvania.
Freeman, W.,	Georgia.
Garvin, John E.,	New Jersey.
Gaylord, Edward P.,	New York.
Geiger, Theodore S.,	Maryland.
Gilson, Eli D.,	Ohio.
Gorgas, Charles R.,	Ohio.
Greenbank, John,	Pennsylvania.
Gregg, Rollin R.,	New York.
Gumpert, B. B.,	Pennsylvania.
Hardy, Thomas J., M.D.,	Virginia.
Harris, John T.,	Massachusetts.
Hawley, L. B.,	New York.
Hayward, Joseph,	Pennsylvania.
Helmuth, William T.,	Pennsylvania.
Horton, F., M.D.,	New Hampshire.
Hughes, Alfred,	Virginia.
Ingham, G. W.,	Pennsylvania.
James, Richard S.,	Pennsylvania.
Janney, Daniel, M.D.,	Virginia.
Jennings, Robert,	Pennsylvania.
Johnston, Edward R.,	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Stacy,	Pennsylvania.
Lungren, H. H. G.,	Pennsylvania.
Meade, Samuel C.,	Pennsylvania.
Miller, Alexander C.,	New Jersey.
Minton, Henry,	New York.
Moore, Francis R.,	Pennsylvania.
Morse, Asa W.,	New York.
Morse, George S.,	New York.
Morton, Edward W.,	Maine.
Murphy, William,	Pennsylvania.
Munsy, Barton, M.D.,	North Carolina.
Musgrave, John F.,	Pennsylvania.
Palmer, Frederic N.,	Maine.
Peirce, Levi,	Massachusetts.
Power, W. R., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Pratt, Theodore L.,	Pennsylvania.
Preston, Coates,	Pennsylvania.
Randell, John M., M.D.,	Maryland.
Reading, Edward,	Pennsylvania.
Remington, Stephen, Jr.,	New York.
Roberts, O. O.,	Vermont.
Saltonstall, G. D., M.D.,	New York.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Simons, W., Jackson, . . . . .	New Jersey.
Shultz, J. Y., M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Sparhawk, G. E. E., . . . . .	Vermont.
Stretch, Joshua B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Talbot, I. Tisdale, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Taylor, Charles, M.D., . . . . .	Connecticut.
Thayer, Henry R., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Titsworth, R., . . . . .	New York.
Turner, John, . . . . .	Michigan.
Vernon, Thomas, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Vogel, Albert, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Walker, Charles H., . . . . .	New Hampshire.
Wakeman, John H., M.D., . . . . .	Ohio.
Weed, Theodore J., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
West, Seymour, . . . . .	New York.
Whitcomb, De Witt C., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
White, Joseph B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Wilder, Lewis De V., . . . . .	New York.
Williams, Thomas C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Wilkinson, J. J. G., . . . . .	England.
Wilkinson, Ross M., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Wolfe, George, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Wood, J. B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Wood, J. G., M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Total, . . . . .	103

## LIST OF GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Henry C. Angell, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Smith Armor, . . . . .	Delaware.
Thomas Armor, . . . . .	Delaware.
Adolphus H. Ashton, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Alexander G. Austin, . . . . .	New York.
Ebenezer H. Bacon, . . . . .	Maine.
Joseph Barton, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
George Barrows, M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
George Joseph Baur, . . . . .	Ohio.
Franklin Bigelow, . . . . .	New York.
Joshua G. Bigelow, . . . . .	New York.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
George W. Bigler, . . . . .	Maryland.
John M. Blaisdell, . . . . .	Maine.
James D. Blake, . . . . .	England.
James M. Blakesly, . . . . .	New York.
Gustavus Bloede, . . . . .	Germany.
E. L. Boyle, . . . . .	New York.
James D. Bratt, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Joseph R. Brown, M.D., . . . . .	Texas.
Titus L. Brown, . . . . .	New York.
William Brown, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
H. T. Brownell, . . . . .	Connecticut.
Benjamin Bryant, . . . . .	Maine.
M. L. Casselberry, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
C. R. Chamberlain, M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Durfee Chase, . . . . .	New York.
Irah E. Chase, M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
George W. Chittenden, . . . . .	Wisconsin.
Joseph K. Clark, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Henry B. Clarke, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Peleg Clarke, M.D., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
G. B. L. Clay, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
T. G. Comstock, M.D., . . . . .	Missouri.
John F. Cooper, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
David Cowley, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
John Redman Coxe, Jr., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Isaac Senter Crocker, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
John J. Cushing, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
J. P. Dake, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Charles B. Darling, . . . . .	Vermont.
Henry F. Davis, . . . . .	Ohio.
J. P. Dinsmore, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Lewis Dodge, . . . . .	Michigan.
P. Bower Dowdall, . . . . .	Virginia.
George H. Doyle, . . . . .	New York.
Henry Duffield, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
David J. Easton, . . . . .	New York.
Christian Ehrman, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Nathan S. Engle, . . . . .	New Jersey.
Andrew Eustace, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
James H. P. Frost, . . . . .	Maine.
Daniel R. Gardiner, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Richard Gardiner, M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Charles A. Geiger, M.D., . . . . .	Maryland.
Eli D. Gilson, . . . . .	Ohio.
Charles R. Gorgas, . . . . .	Ohio.
John Greenbank, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Rollin R. Gregg, . . . . .	New York.
James E. Gross, . . . . .	Maine.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
William F. Guernsey,	Vermont.
B. Barton Gumpert,	Pennsylvania.
E. Bently Hall, M.D.,	New Jersey.
Thomas J. Hardy, M.D.,	Virginia.
John T. Harris,	Massachusetts.
L. B. Hawley,	New York.
W. T. Helmuth,	Pennsylvania.
John H. Henry, M.D.,	Alabama.
William H. Holmes,	Ohio.
Washington Hoppin,	Rhode Island.
Freeman Horton,	New Hampshire.
John G. Houard,	Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Houghton,	Vermont.
Alfred Hughes,	Virginia.
Frederick Humphreys,	New York.
George W. Ingham,	Pennsylvania.
Daniel Janney,	Virginia.
Edward R. Johnston,	Pennsylvania.
Isaac D. Johnson,	Pennsylvania.
Stacy Jones,	Pennsylvania.
Joseph Laurie, M.D.,	England.
John K. Lee,	Pennsylvania.
Ezra Leonard,	New York.
Albert Lindsay,	Massachusetts.
Joseph G. Loomis, M.D.,	New York.
Samuel S. Lungren, M.D.,	Maryland.
D. R. Luyties,	Germany.
John McDowall,	England.
Charles L. Merriman,	Michigan.
William Metcalfe,	Pennsylvania.
Alexander C. Miller,	New Jersey.
William S. Minier,	New York.
Henry Minton,	New York.
Francis R. Moore,	Pennsylvania.
Alonzo R. Morgan,	New York.
Asa W. Morse,	New York.
Joseph L. Mulford,	New Jersey.
Barton Munsey,	North Carolina.
John F. Musgrave,	Pennsylvania.
Frederic N. Palmer,	Maine.
Joseph P. Paine,	Maine.
Thomas A. Peirce,	Maine.
David S. Pratt,	Pennsylvania.
Leonard Pratt,	Pennsylvania.
Theodore L. Pratt,	Pennsylvania.
Coates Preston,	Pennsylvania.
Alfred C. Pope,	England.
John Massey Randell,	Maryland.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Jonas C. Raymond, . . . . .	New York.
Edward Reading, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
W. Ashton Reed, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Stephen Remington, Jr., . . . . .	New York.
Hamilton Ring, . . . . .	Maryland.
O. O. Roberts, . . . . .	Vermont.
Joseph G. Rowland, . . . . .	Illinois.
Rufus Sargent, M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Samuel O. Scudder, . . . . .	New York.
John H. Shearer, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Jacob F. Sheek, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Jonas Y. Shultz, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
W. Jackson Simons, . . . . .	New Jersey.
G. E. E. Sparhawk, . . . . .	Vermont.
John H. Steck, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
T. Collins Stevenson, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Joshua Stone, . . . . .	New York.
Joshua B. Stretch, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
I. Tisdale Talbot, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
R. Titsworth, . . . . .	New York.
Charles E. Toothaker, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
John Turner, . . . . .	Michigan.
Thomas J. Vastine, M.D., . . . . .	Missouri.
Thomas Vernon, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
John Wakeman, M.D., . . . . .	Ohio.
Charles H. Walker, . . . . .	New Hampshire.
Seymour West, . . . . .	New York.
Daniel Wilder, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
George C. Williams, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Theodore S. Williams, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Thomas C. Williams, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
J. J. G. Wilkinson, . . . . .	England.
Ross. M. Wilkinson, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Augustus S. Wright, . . . . .	Ohio.
John G. Wood, . . . . .	New Hampshire.

# RECAPITULATION.

Graduates of 1849, . . . . .	6
“ 1850, . . . . .	20
“ 1851, . . . . .	29
“ 1852, . . . . .	31
“ 1853, . . . . .	56
Total, . . . . .	142



# INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

TO THE CLASS

OF THE

## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered October 12th, 1853.

BY

FREDERICK HUMPHREYS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

PHILADELPHIA:

1853.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19th, 1853.

SIR:—The students of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, appreciating the worth of your able and very interesting Introductory Address, and wishing for the wide circulation of its principles, do, through the undersigned committee, most cordially tender you their thanks, and respectfully solicit a copy for publication.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. F. BISHOP, New York,  
C. W. SCOTT, Vermont,  
W. H. WATSON, Rhode Island,  
C. B. COMPTON, New Jersey,  
E. M. McAFFEE, Illinois,  
J. H. GALLAGHER, Pennsylvania,  
G. P. COOLEY, Connecticut,  
J. R. EARHART, Ohio,  
JOSE MARIA ARAGON, Havana,  
J. A. BURPEE, Michigan,  
A. BILISOLY, Virginia,  
M. A. CLECKLEY, Alabama,  
T. S. GEIGER, Missouri,  
A. B. SANDERS, Massachusetts.

To Prof. F. HUMPHREYS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—

You have herewith the Address read before you at the commencement of our Session.

It was written in much haste, and without the most remote apprehension of publication; and yet, with all its imperfections, I do not feel at liberty to deny your very flattering request.

I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, yours,

F. HUMPHREYS.

D. F. BISHOP,  
C. W. SCOTT, and others.



## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

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GENTLEMEN :—

A traveller about to commence a long and tedious journey, which may tax his strength, his patience, and his endurance, while it will unfold to him new scenes of beauty, and open new sources of delight, is naturally inclined to inquire respecting the peculiarities of the route he is about to travel. He will desire to know at least its more prominent features, its mountains, rivers, and valleys, and something, perhaps, of the people he will be likely to meet. Like him we are about to enter upon a course of systematic observation and inquiry, and a brief glance at some of the more prominent topics to be embraced in our field of study, will form a not inappropriate theme for our evening's introduction.

The College announcement informs you that a course of instruction upon the Institutes of Homœopathy, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine has been committed to my hands.

You may easily imagine that, in surveying the important duties thus intrusted to my charge, and reflecting upon the inevitable consequences which must result from their well or ill performance, both to you as individuals, to this institution, to our entire school of medicine, as well as to our common humanity, we tremble with apprehension and involuntarily shrink from the discharge of those duties which the partiality of the Managers of this Institution have imposed upon us. Nothing, you may be assured, but a profound conviction of the truth of those great and peculiar principles which form the basis of our medical faith, and of the deep importance to our entire race of their diffusion and acceptance, could have induced us to assume a position so important and so responsible.

The Institutes of Homœopathy involve, principally, our great law of cure, and its application. To explain that law, to enforce



and illustrate it, so as to place its profitable application within the reach of the intelligent student, will be one of the principal duties of my chair.

It is happy for us, gentlemen, and happy for mankind, that there is a law regulating the application of medicines in disease. That amid the multiplicity of diseases to which men are subject, and the numberless remedial agents which surround us, we are not left to conjecture or even to blind empiricism, as to what is appropriate, and what will cure. But that the benevolent Author of all good has stamped upon all morbid phenomenon, through their reflection upon the material world around us, a law for their government and control.

To this law, as to a high and lofty principle, all-pervading, and all-overshadowing in the domain of therapeutics, we can appeal with a confident expectation that the ground will not yield beneath our feet, nor its application deceive our reasonable expectation.

It has received the sanction of experience, and may be regarded as a settled and incontrovertible axiom. It has now been tested for more than fifty years, in almost every variety of disease, in every climate and country, and under almost every conceivable variety of form and circumstance, and yet it has rarely or never failed to justify the reasonable expectations of those who have employed it. To say it has never failed to cure, would be to aver that an art has no limit for its application. But wherever it has been possible for medicine to aid, relieve, or cure, medicine administered according to this principle has been effective. It has formed the ready resource of the physician amid the most fatal and destructive epidemics which have ever wasted the earth, and has proved the simple talisman, whose touch has imparted health and life. It has exercised an influence upon the opinions and practice of the medical world, which no medical doctrine has ever exercised before, and while its enemies have been denouncing it with bitter hostility, it has been insensibly moulding their own opinions and practice to its own image and nature, rendering them, while openly its enemies and opponents, yet secretly and practically its apologists and practitioners. It has engraved a name and record, for our entire medical faith, in the imperishable annals of our race, more enduring than the loftiest monument erected to martial deeds, and has imparted to its followers a degree of confi-



dence and security amid pestilence and disease, never possessed by physicians before. It has modified, smoothed, and softened the entire medical practice of the times, and laid our common humanity under lasting obligations for the abolition of some of the most barbarous practices, and destructive expedients and remedies, which ever cursed our race. It has given to the entire system of medicine, a character of certainty and scientific unity, which it never possessed before, and rendered it a study worthy of the most devoted energies of the human intellect, and the heartiest labors of the philanthropist.

This element of certainty and positiveness, which medicine has now attained in a degree so high, as to approximate the character of the demonstrative sciences, is one of the chief ingredients of its value. In a matter so important as that of health and life, uncertainty in the means employed for our recovery is our most fatal enemy. It palsies effort, imparts indecision to every movement, and marks every step with that vacillation and hesitancy which are the sure precursors of defeat. But assure the physician that the law upon which he bases the application of his curatives, is fixed and immutable, and that, guided by it, his medicines will reach the morbid condition with unerring precision, and it imparts a cheerful confidence to his efforts, in the highest degree beneficial to himself and patient. The very step and manner of the man is different. There is hope in his countenance, light in his eye, and the very atmosphere around him is changed. This much is settled: medicines cure according to the great central axiom, *similia similibus curantur*. But let no one suppose that because the annunciation of this great law is simple, its application is also simple. The law of gravitation is simple, and yet its application to the movements of the heavenly bodies is not without its difficulties, nor is it easy for every man to become an astronomer.

It has been, indeed, objected to our great law of cure, that if it were true and applicable, it would tend to degrade the physician, and destroy the scientific character of medicine; as the practitioner being only obliged to institute a comparison between the symptoms of a disease and a medicine, in order to cure, the exercise of reason and judgment as to causes, morbid processes, and results, would be unnecessary. But may it not well be doubted, whether in the minds of those who make such an objection, some obscurity does



not exist as to that in which science consists? And may we not doubt whether they have not mistaken mysticism and antiquated obscurity for science, on the one hand, and confounded simplicity and scientific precision, with ignorance on the other.

But while the principle of cure in our school of medicine is settled, and there is but little dissent from either its truth or universality, there is no little discussion and variety of practice with regard to the best method of its application. Amid this variety of opinion and practice, it will fall among the duties connected with our chair, to examine, without bigotry or obstinacy, and yet by allowing to others the highest freedom enjoyed by ourselves, the contending claims of these various methods, and to reconcile, as far as possible, the varied and yet satisfactory results arising from its diverse exhibition, and to show, as far as practicable, the best mode of its application, under different circumstances.

In order to settle this subject in the most satisfactory manner, we shall be obliged to appeal to the authority of the most experienced and successful of our school, and often, especially, to the great founder of our system, and those of his immediate friends and followers, who seem most to have inherited his spirit and success.

It was fortunate for Homœopathy that Samuel Hahnemann was its founder. It was doubly fortunate that he was spared so long to perform the Herculean and peculiar labors incident to the establishment of such a science, and to demonstrate, by his own matchless skill and success in the cure of the sick, the truth and efficiency of his great discoveries. A man of less patience and perseverance would have been appalled at the immense labors to be performed, and disheartened at the slow progress of so glorious a truth. One of less penetration and sagacity would have failed to discover the delicate relationship of truths, often apparently so remotely allied. One of less forensic power and vigor would have been overwhelmed beneath the arguments and ridicule heaped, by able antagonists, upon a system so novel, so contrary to previous usage, and so open to popular objections.

To his writings we may appeal upon almost every point in connexion with this discussion, as to ultimate authority. What he has written may be received with confidence, as the result of larger experience and riper judgment than commonly falls to the lot of



men. And, yet, it must be understood that Hahnemann has not recorded all that is now known in reference to the law of cure and its application.

Owing to circumstances deeply to be regretted, Hahnemann offered to the world but little of the much he wrote during the last few years of his life. These circumstances have never been fully disclosed, but are understood to have been an unwillingness to enter the arena of controversy with some who owed all their professional standing to him, and whose lips and pen, veneration and gratitude should have for ever sealed, as against him. Could the voluminous observations made by him during that period of his life be given to the world, we should doubtless have a modification, at least of some of the views contained in his *Organon*. Not in the way of contradiction—far from it; but rather in the way of extension and explanation; for we may believe that the great central axiom of our system, around which all lesser truths in Therapeutics revolve as around a common centre, and from which they receive their light and vitality, is even more extensively applicable than its illustrious discoverer has announced.

To the *Organon* we shall have frequent occasion to refer in the course of our lectures, as containing the most satisfactory explanation of the great principles of the system, and the most careful and conscientious observations of many phenomena occurring in the course of the treatment of disease, and as being on the whole the most complete and elaborate exposition of our great principle and its application.

While in the *Organon* we have the announcement and explanation of the principle of Homœopathy, we have in the chronic diseases the exhibition of a pathological truth of almost boundless importance, and referring to it a therapeutic doctrine equally useful and important.

It is unnecessary now to enter into a discussion as to the truth of these discoveries, or to show their bearing and influence upon the great field before us; it is sufficient to say that they have received the abundant sanction and confirmation of experience, and are regarded as established truths, a correct apprehension of which is indispensable to the success of the practitioner.

Although Hahnemann has written more than any other man upon these subjects, and brought to their investigation a wider



range of experience and perhaps riper judgment than his successors, yet we are deeply indebted to some others who have labored long and well in this field. Jahr, Hartman, Hering, not to mention numerous cotemporaries, have each played well their respective parts, and afforded good service in elucidating, extending and applying the great principles upon which our structure is based, and each deserve our lasting remembrance and gratitude for their contributions and labors. Nor is it to be supposed that this field is exhausted. As the multitude of observers increases, and the old landmarks become more fixed and established, new truths and new applications of old ones are continually being reported, leaving us to infer that this field is yet rich and hopeful, and that in it each of you may yet achieve fresh conquests and gather new laurels.

In a science so young and fresh as that of Homœopathy, where there is so much that is new—especially in the application of our principles—it would not be surprising if much that is crude and undigested should from time to time find its way into our literature and for a period gain currency and credit. It is easy to see that the temptation, from a variety of reasons, is very great to come before the public as authors and to gain credit by assuming the popular side. Hence views are often put forth, imperfect and immature, which would either never have seen the light, or been essentially modified, had their authors patiently waited for a more enlarged experience and mature judgment. The wanderer, long groping his way in darkness, has caught a straggling ray of Homœopathic truth, and in its light objects present themselves in shapes and colors so new and wonderful, that, overjoyed, he hastens in his new-born zeal to give the world the benefit of his discoveries, while as yet he sees only men as trees walking.

The example of Hahnemann, in this respect, is worthy of imitation. Twenty years elapsed from the time of his discovery of the principle of Homœopathy, before the *Organon*, containing its elucidation, was given to the world. And these were twenty years of constant toil, labor, observation, and experiment upon this subject; and yet another twenty of equal toil and labor and even more extended observation elapsed before his great work on *Chronic Diseases* was published. Thus patient was he; thus careful that the good seed sown might have time to germinate, and thus careful



that the truths he announced should have the signet of repeated trial and demonstration.

The literature of our school in this country is respectable. Most of the works emanating from the American press, are translations and compilations of standard European authors, and they usually compare favorably with the original productions. Sometimes a man announces himself in a manner so barefaced as to leave the intelligent reader at no loss as to his intention and object; but such instances are comparatively rare. The work of sifting will go on, and but little harm will be done by the publication of even trashy literature, provided those who use such works are properly instructed in the fundamental principles of our system—especially so, as we hold that but little injury is inflicted by reading even meagre, defective, or bad books on Homœopathy, as some truth is doubtless contained in each; and he who would become the successful reaper must not merely cast his seed in the one rich field, but rather “sow beside all waters.” We are to collect, then sift, winnow out, arrange, and then employ that portion of truth most appropriate and best fitted to our use.

The English Homœopathic literature often savors of the pill-box. There, as well as in some parts of Europe, the attempt has been made to graft Homœopathy upon old school pathology; to bend it, shape it, and make it conform to pathological notions and ideas with which it has but little in common. Fortunately, our science has survived that peril. They begin to realize that there are more appropriate doses than crude tinctures, and decimal triturations; and that Hahnemann’s discoveries and doctrines are something more tangible than German mysticisms and transcendental abstractions.

Yet our English colleagues are attractive men, perfectly at home in all the usual routine of medical literature; and entirely familiar with all the new discoveries and improvements in medical science, and we may ere long expect decided assistance from their contributions and labors.

Amid the variety of observation and practice which may from time to time meet your eye, your safety will be found, next to a thorough understanding of our fundamental principles, in a correct habit of observation. This is at all times an essential element of success with the physician, and especially so in our school of medicine, and is an indispensable requisite for professional standing



and preferment. Every hour you are called upon for the exercise of this faculty, and every day it is the only guide which will lead you safely through the labyrinth of doubt and perplexity. Without it truth may remain long concealed, or so clouded and obscured as to be worthless to you; precious gems of comfort and consolation for your patients may be trodden beneath your feet; and unless it is cultivated you will remain in that condition of contemptible mediocrity in which no man should rest. If you learn rightly to observe, we are persuaded that the application of our principles will always be safe in your hands, for observation will lead you to their proper employment.

Some have affected gravely to doubt whether it is possible to teach, successfully, the principles and practice of Homœopathy by lectures. They hold that there is so much in it to be acquired from observation, from seeing the practice of others, and practical experiment ourselves, that it must be difficult, if not impossible to impart a competent knowledge of it by oral instruction. Without denying that there is some force in the observation, we would reply, that, if there are tangible truths in this science, as undoubtedly there are, it cannot be an impossibility to impart to others a knowledge of those truths, and although the subject is by no means free from difficulties, yet we believe they are not insuperable, and that the apprehension has its foundation, at least to some extent, in a vague and cloudy conception as to what those truths are. But on the other hand, we are free to affirm, that although the subject has its difficulties, yet we believe the unwritten history of our science, and its teachings, is of no less importance than the written; and without oral instruction and example from some who do know, no man, however studious or attentive, can ever become an adept in its practice. The question then is merely, whether this oral instruction shall assume the form of stated systematic lectures, or the desultory conversation of teacher and pupil. Besides, it is intended to accompany the lectures with stated clinical instructions, in which every practical point will be illustrated and applied.

Another important branch committed to our charge, closely related to the previous one, and equally important, is Pathology.

We are to understand this term in its widest sense, as being not only an account of the morbid changes occurring in the diseased subject, and demonstrable by the knife of the surgeon in the cadaver, but as involving the entire history of disease, with all its



antecedents, manifestations, changes, and results. It includes, in short, the natural history of disease.

While Physiology has to do with the functions of the living body, and the part the several organs play in the economy of the healthy, Pathology has to do with the same body in a diseased or abnormal condition. As it is interesting to the intelligent mind to study the functions of the living body when in health, it is not less so to study them when in disordered action and struggling under the influence of some morbid agent. We shall see that the laws which govern the beautiful harmony of its movements, in a state of health, are not more definite and positive than they are in disease.

In the one case, we have them perfectly controlling the various functions of the system, and preserving the harmony of its motions, in order to subserve the higher purposes of our existence; and in the other, we witness a struggle, a mighty contest going on, the vital force seeking to free itself from some inimical agency, and the body often rapidly wasting under the excessive labor and excitement of the effort.

It becomes our duty, as the ministers of nature, to study these varied and almost endlessly diversified movements. If we would afford intelligent assistance, and offer a sacrifice worthy of ourselves, and of the occasion, we must be perfectly familiar with the entire subject. We must know what changes are occurring in the diseased body before us, we must know the symptoms by which such changes are indicated, and the farther results that are likely to ensue. At a single view we must take in the entire phenomena of diseased action, and be able, from the history of the case, and the symptoms before us, to form an intelligent judgment as to the real condition of our patient, his danger and its sources, and the probable results of his case.

Nothing affords a more ready access to the confidence of our patient, than being able to give him a natural and life-like, because truthful portrait of his case. He at once conceives that you understand his case, and he gives you fully that confidence which is in the highest degree important as an element of your success, and that remains a part of your capital until forfeited or lost.

In acquiring a knowledge of Pathology, nothing that has a proper bearing upon the subject is to be omitted. Whatever assistance is afforded by chemical analysis or microscopic examinations of the



various secretions or portions of the human body, is to be turned to account. All the light which Percussion and Auscultation can throw upon the morbid changes occurring within the chest, and the phenomena by which they are accompanied, is to be carefully consulted and employed, and in short, no means are to be neglected which may tend to make us familiar with the natural history of disease. For acquiring this knowledge we have peculiar facilities. We see disease, under our mild system of treatment, much more naturally than do our brethren of the old school. We do not often see our patient driven hither and thither by excessive doses of prostrating drugs, now exhausted from the action of a cathartic, and then from an emetic, and the phenomenon of disease always disguised and modified from the effects of the treatment, so that often the physician finds it impossible to conclude whether the heterogeneous medley before him is the result of medicinal or morbid action. Hence we ought to be better diagnosticians than they are.

But yet, notwithstanding our facilities, we fear that this branch has been too much neglected by Homœopathic physicians. Looking at the external manifestations, and constantly comparing these with the records of our *Materia Medica*, in order to cure, we are inclined to overlook the accessory advantages to be derived from this source. Our *Materia Medica* being so extensive and minute, and requiring for its just and profitable employment, so large a portion of our attention and study, we are apt to undervalue the less useful, though perhaps no less important branch under consideration.

We urge you to acquire a competent knowledge of the use of the stethoscope, and the aids afforded from chemical analysis and other assistance to be derived from science in this direction, not because with these things you can cure, but because they form a part of medical education, and impart knowledge of your patient and general science, of which you cannot afford to be ignorant. It is quite true that no man ever cured a diseased lung by the use of the stethoscope, nor a diseased kidney by an analysis of its secretion, but these things have imparted to the practitioner a clearer knowledge of the morbid changes which he is called on to treat, and often enable him to give a more intelligent and satisfactory diagnosis and prognosis of the condition of his patient, than he



could otherwise have done. Besides we may believe that our researches in this direction have not yet afforded us all the assistance of which they are capable, and it is reasonable to hope, that ere long, the key will be discovered by which we shall be enabled to direct certain classes of our medicaments to these material morbid changes.

But while this may be indulged as a reasonable expectation of the future, we would take occasion to warn you against the now, in some quarters, rather fashionable doctrine, that these morbid changes, demonstrated to the eye by the scalpel, are the most important symptoms to which we can apply our similia, and that the less prominent changes in sensation and function, are of comparative insignificance. Such is by no means the case. Our *Materia Medica* is rich in symptoms occurring in the sensational and functional sphere, while it is poor in the record of morbid material alterations. And in this it is true to nature. The medicine which will afford relief from its similia to the symptoms of the sensational sphere, be those sensations ever so trifling, will effect important modifications and ameliorations in the morbid condition which may have immediately preceded it. And we should always, also, bear in mind that before every material alteration there are always important changes in the vital forces themselves, and that such material alterations are but the result of their abnormal action. Hence it is that symptoms, often so unimportant or so trifling, have so important a bearing in the selection of a remedy,—a circumstance upon which you may often have occasion to reflect.

The last branch of our subject is the Practice of Medicine. While the Institutes of Homœopathy afford us the principles on which to apply our curatives, and Pathology supplies us with the history and results of morbid action, the Practice of Medicine is to make us familiar with the application of our principles to the morbid condition before us. We are to become familiar with the details of the sick-room, the appearance, condition, and wants of our patients, in short, with the minutia of every-day practice.

We have not the vanity to suppose, that by such a course of instruction merely, however prolonged or attentively studied, you will become skilful physicians, perfectly competent to guide the storm-tossed bark of human life through all the perils of disease; but we do suppose that you may thus, to a good extent, become



acquainted with the route you are to travel, the dangers that beset you, and the rocks on which you are liable to be wrecked. We suppose that you may thus lay the foundation upon which you may afterwards build a successful and profitable medical career, alike honorable to yourselves, and useful to the world. You will thus be in a condition to go out and study our common humanity to advantage and profit. You will compare it as it exhibits itself to you on the sick-bed, with what you have seen, read, and been told of it elsewhere, and may thus arrive at just and accurate conclusions. But this is a matter which you will accomplish for yourselves, and mostly after you leave these halls. Here you take the initiative. Here you learn to observe and to compare, in order to form a proper estimate of the objects afterwards to demand your attention. In your future course you are to acquire those habits of careful investigation, prompt apprehension, and readiness of resource which mark the skilful practitioner. And this art of medicine you are to acquire, from hearing the subject often discussed, seeing others do it, and doing it yourselves, until from repeated practice you become the finished workman. This is mostly to be the work of your own hands. We can direct you in the way, instruct you in the principles, and some of the details, but the main body of the work is to be the result of your own labor, patient observation and toil.

Such is a brief sketch of the course we have marked out for ourselves during this session, and in its execution we shall be under the necessity of asking your kind indulgence, and your charity for the imperfect manner in which it may be performed.

From the limited period which has elapsed since we accepted this chair, and the brief and slender opportunity afforded us for preparation, we fear that we shall not be able to do the subject or ourselves justice; but still, with a heart full of zeal, and a mind impressed with the importance of the work committed to our hands, we shall give you what we have. It has been said that one good listener is worth two story-tellers. If this be so, and there is truth in the remark, your kind attention and patient consideration may help the case much.

The profession you have chosen, gentlemen, is a noble one. Held in high esteem among honorable men, worthy of yourselves, and worthy of the loftiest aspirations of your minds. And it is



destined to stand in yet higher estimation among men. We have sometimes wondered how past medicine, in its helplessness and imbecility, has sustained itself in public estimation, or even preserved itself from contempt. Yet such has been the fact, doubtless owing to the number of eminent and worthy men engaged in its practice. And now that the physician has a key with which to unlock the light-giving stores of nature, we may reasonably expect that the practitioner, in proportion to his facilities for good, will, with the profession at large, be constantly rising in the good opinion of those around him.

You have seen an organist seat himself before a full-keyed and melodious instrument, and your soul has been entranced as his hands ran over those varied and almost endless keys, as you heard by turns, the march of armies upon the beach, the *Te Deum* of victory, and the hymn of praise and thanksgiving, and your soul was filled with wonder and delight at the skill of the performer; well, thus you may seat yourself before that wonderful instrument, the human body, and laying your hands upon our three hundred proved remedies, as one by one you touch those wonderful keys, and wake those life-giving energies of nature, then shall arise a hymn of praise to Almighty God, more acceptable, and more captivating than the loftiest strain of hymned melody.

You are to be the ministers of nature: seek to offer no unworthy or profane sacrifice upon her altar, but consecrate the gift with your labor, your careful acquisition, your toil, and even your prayers, that it may be an acceptable sacrifice, without spot or blemish. You are to be permitted to worship at the holiest shrine of nature, to even draw aside the veil which covers our common humanity, and stand within the holy of holies. You are to witness what profane eyes should never gaze upon, and unhallowed hands never touch. See that your hands are unsoiled and your eyes pure. So shall you, as you go about to do good to the image of your Maker on earth, offer continually the sacrifice of acceptable service, and partake of the blessedness and spirit of Him who healed the sick, cast out the devil, and cleansed the leper. And in doing this you employ no angry, no violent, no destroying spirit. Not by Beelzebub do you cast out devils, but by ministrations as kind as the angel of mercy, gentle as the dews of heaven, and perfect as the footsteps of love.



In the course of your professional career, you will not only walk about among these holy mysteries, but you will come often as a friend within the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, be intrusted with the most profound secrets of the human heart, witness those holy gushings of soul in affliction, which the world should never see, and hear that to which the world should never listen. O let me conjure you to begin to cultivate, even now, those habits of thought, and those graces of character, which shall make you a becoming witness and depository of mysteries so holy, secrets so sacred.

Thus may you perform well your part, and consolation as sweet and as abiding as ever was pressed to the lips of mortal shall be yours. The rich will reward you bountifully. The poor will offer you all they have to give, the offering of a grateful heart; and there shall abide within you the rich consolation of having faithfully and acceptably served your generation.



INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

TO THE CLASS

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered October 12th, 1853.

BY

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

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PHILADELPHIA:

1853.



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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 19th, 1853.

SIR:—The students of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, appreciating the worth of your able and very interesting Introductory Address, and wishing for the wide circulation of its principles, do, through the undersigned committee, most cordially tender you their thanks, and respectfully solicit a copy for publication.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. F. BISHOP,

Chairman of Committee,

C. W. SCOTT,

Secretary.

To Prof. GARDINER.



PHILADELPHIA, October 19th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your polite note, soliciting a copy of my Introductory Lecture for publication, has been received. In complying with your wishes, permit me to say, I regret that it is not more worthy of the flattering approval of the intelligent class of gentlemen for whose benefit it was hastily prepared. Convey to your associates the assurances of my regard and esteem.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.

D. F. BISHOP,

C. W. SCOTT, and others.



## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

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GENTLEMEN:—

Another year has passed since we met to participate in the opening ceremonies of our annual course of lectures. It affords me pleasure to recognise in the present assemblage, friends whose faces are rendered familiar by previous agreeable associations. We come together again to renew these associations, and with zealous feelings to take another step onward in scientific inquiry. Many of you, gentlemen, are taking the initiative, and meet us here for the first time, you have severed for a season the ties which have bound you to your kindred, the scenes rendered familiar to you by youthful associations, and the joys and comforts which have existed by your own firesides; you have laid them all aside for a season, and wended your way to this our city, the acknowledged Acropolis of Medical Science in the United States, to unite with us, and to fit yourselves for a life of usefulness and honor.

Here, shut out from the busy world, we are to counsel together, to render mutual assistance, and as a band of devoted disciples, to go forward in the prosecution of our labors. We, the Professors of this College, are to be your leaders; we say to you, follow, and we will show you a goodly land, abounding with richest treasures.

As I meet you, and extend a salutation of welcome, my mind is imperceptibly led back for a number of years, and in my remembrance made to call up, in all the freshness and vigor of reality, the many pleasing and interesting scenes of the past.

Follow me back, or go back with me to the starting-point in the history of this Institution; and here let me remark, I claim the honor of being one of the number who first proclaimed, under the authority of the chartered rights of this Institution, the claims of Homœopathy.



In the autumn of 1848 the first course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was announced; at that time the circumstance of a Homœopathic College, advertising a course of instruction, with a full corps of Professors, was viewed as an act of singular boldness by the whole Allopathic profession: the speedy downfall of the Institution was predicted; it was viewed as a sickly plant, springing up in barren soil, one that might possibly, by careful culture, grow for a single season, but destined to die without casting any seed. Even the Homœopathic profession doubted the propriety of venturing upon such an enterprise, and looked upon its success as rather problematical; but in spite of violent opposition and scorn on the one hand, and doubts and misgivings on the other, the corner-stone of the Institution was planted, not laid on siliceous soil, amid the quicksands of Allopathic theories or eclectic mysticism, but on a firmer and more enduring basis, the rock of *Truth*. The floods of adverse opinions which daily arise have had no effect to check its progress; its internal structure stands a monument to him, through whose self-sacrificing efforts the true law of cure was discovered and elucidated. This College has ever firmly adhered to those great principles taught by the illustrious Hahnemann. It has presented an unbroken front; it has not made, nor it will not make a compromise with Allopathy, Hydropathy, nor Eclecticism.

From a small beginning, it has steadily increased, and each year has given it additional strength and vigor; its course has been onward, and prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The opposition, once emitted in boisterous and commanding tones, has quieted down into an almost inaudible murmur. The Institution is now securely established, all its workings and teachings are in obedience to the law, "*similia similibus curantur*." The Homœopathic system of practice is no longer a matter of experiment: it is fast becoming established throughout the civilized world, and is superseding the medical barbarism, which had been handed down as a legacy from the feudal ages.

Each succeeding session of this Institution has exhibited a marked increase in the number of matriculants and attending students: intelligent gentlemen, centre here from all parts of the country, to pursue their studies, and receive instruction; and if this success has crowned our efforts, thus far, in spite of opposing



forces, what may be anticipated years hence, when the Homœopathic law of cure shall be generally received? If you should be so fortunate, gentlemen, as to witness the period of ultimate triumph, it will be a pleasing reflection to know, that your names are registered as early attendants at the first regularly established Homœopathic College in the world. The graduates of this College who are now spread over this country, and in Europe, are honorable representatives of their Alma Mater. They have succeeded in securing patronage wherever they have located, and their well-directed efforts to give relief to the suffering and dying, have been crowned with signal success. In each of their several localities they are a living testimony, daily bearing witness to the character of the institution that gave them birth. One gentleman has returned to us again: he has been called from the field of usefulness and labor, to which he was devoted, to perform a different office in the workings of the machinery of his Alma Mater. We are proud to say we greet him now as a colleague; former relations have passed away, and a new and more responsible relation is formed; your sanction and approval of his course of instruction will be the richest reward, both to him and us.

As a companion and co-laborer, we introduce to you also, at the opening of the session, our friend, the Professor of Surgery. He comes in all the freshness and vigor of manhood, with an enlightened mind, tempered by a long professional experience. It will be his province to unfold to you the uses of his art, and lead you onward to a perfect familiarity with its details. Permit me, in the name of the Faculty, to welcome these gentlemen to their new relationship, and to present them to you with the testimony of our united esteem and hope.

As we are about to embark on a journey of discovery, and as your minds are eager to grasp what lies before you, it may not be amiss for me to offer you some brief remarks on the nature of your chosen profession, its aims, and its requirements.

The claims of the medical profession are universally acknowledged. Nor is this acknowledgment peculiar to the present age. Throughout all ages, and amid all nations, from the most remote periods, has its usefulness been admitted. In its primitive state, it was governed by the simplest rules of empiricism, and ushered into being by the whisperings of instinct, and the voice of experience.



Military leaders, and humble shepherds, served as administrators. Remedial agents were adopted at hazard, and applied without method. The minerals in the mountain's base, and the herbs which had spontaneously burst forth from the soil, were pointed out by divination, and yielded up their healing virtues according to some law of mystical inspiration. Homeric song assigns an elevated position to practitioners of medicine, as far back as the siege of Troy. Many appliances, made use of by the Allopathic profession of the present day, were adopted at that time, amongst which, may be mentioned phlebotomy, emetics, and cathartics; at the present time expressed by such learned phrases as the following:—"Reducing the tonicity of the system, and evacuating the *prima viæ*." At a more advanced period, medicine bore the semblance of an art, but was stripped of that earnest desire to do good, which characterized its earlier history. From its connexion with the priesthood, imaginary deities were called to preside over its administrations; it was mingled with mythology; all consultations were held in the name of the divinity; incense and sacrifices were offered to the gods for their special intervention; and the unimpeachable purposes which actuated the early founders of the art, were perverted, and made subservient to base ends. The destruction of the Alexandrian library, which contained 800,000 volumes, involves the early history of medicine in much obscurity. There is no doubt that the sacerdotal order acquired, by a long experience, much skill in the administration of medicines. Temples were erected, and appropriated expressly to the sick; they were, however, governed by secret statutes, and accessible only to the priesthood. It is known that symptoms were recorded on the wall, in hieroglyphical characters, and an attempt made at methodic arrangement.

But the veil of mystery was afterwards drawn aside, its association with idolatry was destroyed, and the original intentions of the early founders of the medical art, boldly and plainly asserted. From an art, it made a transition, and assumed a scientific character. It marshalled a host of able disciples; its secret chambers were unlocked, and its complicated phenomena explained; the area of its usefulness was extended, and all mankind acknowledged it "An Art almost Divine." Although its practitioners have been shepherds in one age, priests in another age, philosophers in another, and barbers in yet another, they have, notwithstanding, exerted an



influence on the minds of men, equal to the monarch, at whose bidding thousands render homage. To the physician, this homage has ever been a spontaneous outburst of feeling, and of admiration, in return for benefits received. To the monarch, it usually was obedience only to the mandates of tyranny.

The extent of the usefulness of the medical profession is beyond computation; it ranks high in the catalogue of humanizing arts; the whole race of man are the recipients of its ministrations; civilized and barbarous, refined and savage, the ennobled king, and the industrious peasant, all partake, to a greater or less extent, of its healing influences; from the perfumed couch of affluence to the uninviting pillow of poverty, it alike extends its aid; it is a profession, "*ex necessitate*," for all grades and conditions of society. If we commence with its early beginning, and closely note its history, we shall discover its course has been varying, but gradually progressive; amid falling empires, crumbling thrones, and political revolutions, it has gradually advanced. When we enter into a comparison between the objects of the medical profession, and some of the more ordinary occupations of life, we must be impressed with the magnanimity of its purposes, its intrinsic worth, and universal usefulness. The warrior goes forth, equipped with the implements of destruction, to gather blood-stained garlands from fields of death and carnage, and by laying waste the habitations of the helpless, by slaughtering his fellow-men, he seeks to erect a monument of fame, to which posterity may look with awe and admiration; but how much nobler is the calling that arrests disease, and saves those apparently appointed to death, than that which sweeps from life the strongest and boldest of our race.

The statesman toils for his distinction through more peaceful and useful channels; he often exerts an influence over the hearts and minds of men, that elevates him to distinction, and sometimes to wealth, but of how much graver import is the health and vigor of our race than all the benefits to be derived from studying the polity of nations, and the science of government? The merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman, the artist, and the mechanic, all toil and strive for gain or for distinction, and however laudable their pursuits may be, however much they may administer to the intellectual and physical enjoyments of man, they bear no comparison to the noble objects of the science we are engaged to support. While



the warrior delights in the trophies he has won on fields of battle and blood, and records with exultation the desolations of the sword—while the votaries of selfish ambition tell of their triumphs over the passions of mankind, and the golden harvests they have won, it is the province of the medical profession to note the diminution of human suffering, and to record their triumphs over sickness, sorrow, and death. Such trophies as these impart a charm to life, and invest our every day's reflection, with a satisfaction that springs from no sordid or polluted source. Instead of drawing the sword to strike down a supposed enemy, it affords a balm to heal the gaping wound; instead of planting a national ensign upon the dilapidated citadel of a fallen foe, it shelters the suffering from distress, and quiets the bosom already aching with sorrow or racked with pain. It deals with the happiness, the health, and the life of mankind;—what treasures are more highly prized? When Time, with his scythe already keen for a blow, and Death, the skeleton king, as its companion, enters the habitation of the monarch, the hero, the citizen, or the pauper, what power but the power of medicine is able to withstand their assaults? In the midst of pestilence, when the stoutest hearts shrink, when the seeds of death are sown in every bosom, the medical profession stands like the compass in the storm, unmoved and immovable, the surest guide for safety. What pursuit is more magnanimous than this? where are purposes more pure, and where are results more glorious? I wish to impress upon your minds that the uses of the medical profession are not to be estimated in the ordinary grade of human undertakings—they range higher; it is not a mere business or trade, the value of which is to be computed by tangible remuneration: its results are connected with everything valuable; *it is the main spring* in human enjoyments. Preserve the organism in a normal state; extinguish the seeds of disease; “raze out the written troubles of the brain,” and man is in a condition to partake in the fullest extent, of the innumerable sources of happiness which a Divine benefactor has liberally provided.

This being the legitimate sphere of true medical science, it presents the strongest possible claims to your regard. Since the estimate you place upon the object of your pursuit, will govern your studies and exertions through life, if you place a high estimate upon it, you will make corresponding efforts to attain it, and make your-



selves familiar with its workings. The whole field lies open before you, and as honest workmen we hope to enlist your talents and energies. What is required of you in your present position? You stand upon the threshold; before you is a work which will demand the fullest exercise of your talents; if you wish to enjoy the full benefits of your chosen profession, you must be familiar with its resources.

What is understood by a medical education, and what acquirements are necessary for a faithful performance of the duties of a physician? These are important interrogations, and as such, should be attentively considered.

The favorable influences of a proper preliminary training upon the mind of a student, needs no argument to elucidate its importance; the more liberal the literary and classical attainments (*ceteris paribus*), the more readily will a knowledge of medicine be acquired. A thorough education endows the mind of a student with a ready knowledge of nomenclature, and with a power to analyze words, which analysis, in many instances, expresses their signification. A well-disciplined mind is an accomplishment of itself; it also enables the possessor to judge correctly between cause and effect, and to draw just conclusions; it engenders a disposition to reason analytically and synthetically, to generalize and argue inductively, and as a requisite for sound judgment and close observation, it is indispensable.

There are some rare instances of gentlemen having attained an enviable position in the ranks of the profession, whose early education was of the most meagre character. John Hunter, the eminent British surgeon, rejoiced in the reflection that he had not wasted his days in acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages. He rose, as by supernatural power, from the common rank of society, with nothing but an ordinary school education, to be England's first and leading surgeon. He was endowed with uncommon genius, and what he lacked in education, was compensated by natural abilities, and untiring industry. But do not measure your abilities with men of uncommon genius; if you are so fortunate as to possess a mind like the celebrated Hunter, it is well for you, but you will be enabled to accomplish greater good both for the profession and humanity, by starting from your alphabet and gradually progressing until your minds shall ripen into the full perfection of knowledge.



The Alexandrian School, which was, according to historians, the first Medical College established in the world, adopted a curriculum of study, and intrusted the several branches to the charge of different professors, conceiving it impossible for one mind, however gigantic, to properly instruct in all the departments of a medical education. At that time medicine made a transition from an art to a science, and took an equal stand with other learned professions. The destruction of the literature of the Alexandrian School, shuts out from posterity an exact knowledge of the branches lectured upon, but enough is known to render it a certainty that anatomical investigations were prosecuted with the greatest ardor. Herophilus and Erasistratus labored with the utmost diligence to find some basis upon which to erect the science of medicine, as previous to this it made little or no pretensions to anything of a scientific character; and to them belongs the honor of placing it on a sure and lasting foundation. In building up the framework of a medical education, we start with Anatomy. This may be estimated the alphabet of the science. How is it possible for a gentleman to become a practitioner of the *healing art* without having an adequate knowledge of the structural parts of the human body. Anatomical investigations, with me, have always been a favorite study. I can pleasantly while hours away in the undisturbed quietude of the charnel-house, and each time I renew my labors the subject presents itself in a new and more enticing aspect. Anatomy unfolds the complicated machinery of the human body, with the workings of which it is your intention to become familiar. How absurd would it appear for an individual to offer himself as an accomplished machinist, while ignorant of the construction of the apparatus he was required to erect or to repair, and it is equally as absurd for a physician to have the presumption to practise medicine without being familiar with the construction of the human organism. The sole object of your studies is to enable you to maintain the integrity of the various organs, and correct any deviations from a normal condition. All the other departments of study engraft themselves upon it as twigs upon a parent stem; it lies at the foundation of all the medical sciences, and can preserve its identity, isolated from them all. It is the exploring agent: it investigates, unfolds, and demonstrates; it is not subject to the mutations and revolutions which have marked the progress of its sister



branches. New discoveries do not uproot previously established facts; the whole subject bears the impress of immutability; each muscular fibre, nervous cord, and vascular twig, bears the imprint of the hand of the Divine Architect; and in our future investigations let us ever remember it is the work of Omnipotence we are studying. As Homœopaths, it is absolutely requisite for you to have a perfect understanding of this branch; the application of remedies is based upon a minute detail of symptoms, and the closer we adhere to strict anatomical nomenclature in our pathogeneses of medicines, the more accurate and valuable will be our record. It is required of you to be acquainted with the healthy performance of the various functions of the economy, the intricate connexion between different systems and organs, and their offices in maintaining the laws of life. We arrive through Physiology at the secret springs which gush forth from the hidden recesses of the organism, and to ascertain whether the fountains of these springs are poisoned, we have merely to examine the secretions which flow from them; this study throughout, is one of the most enticing and beautiful, and as I have before observed, may justly be styled the poetry of medicine. By a perfect acquaintanceship with the laws of health, we note any deviation from a normal standard, and trace out the difference between the cause and effect of diseased action. These three departments then, Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, are intimately connected, and form a trio which lie at the foundation of a medical education. All new researches, to be profitable, must ever keep in view their teachings, and be in accordance with their truthful development. There are other branches of study, an acquaintance with which is indispensable, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and the history and nature of diseases; each and all have a direct claim upon your attention, and will comprise the curriculum in this Institution; it might be extended but cannot be abridged. You must acquaint yourselves with these subjects, which are mere divisions of an extended whole. Your success in after-life will depend upon your knowledge and acquirements, for be assured, you will stand or fall by merit alone. Strive to equip yourselves fully for the duties of your profession. Mark out a free, unlimited, and determined course; investigate thoroughly, adopt cautiously, and omit nothing that will add in the least to your qualifications; do not loiter about the portals of the



temple, but with a firm resolution go in and be numbered with its gallant defenders, or at least, with its industrious laborers.

There is a republic of medicine, as well as a republic of letters; the whole field is open and invites you onward to the accomplishment of noble ends. We live in an interesting and important age. The fixed departments of our study have been explored, and their details and minutiae made plain, but the therapeutical branch, or the *artium medendi* is still clouded in much uncertainty. The profession has been searching for centuries for a law of cure. We have found it; and when the medical profession shall universally admit the truth of the law, a union of effort will soon place *therapeia* on a basis as firm as the other departments of study.

The Hippocratic axiom, "*contraria contrariis curantur*," evolved before the advent of the Christian era, has failed to satisfy the demands of observing minds, and at the present day amounts to a nonentity in therapeutic administration. The written testimony of eminent members of the profession substantiates this assertion. Medical science, apart from a central law of cure, would be of little benefit to mankind. The necessity for some law, for the practical application of facts to the cure of disease, as elucidated by scientific investigation, must be, and is admitted. Suppose a physician to be familiar with the healthy organism and the laws which govern it, and, also, with the various pathological lesions to which it is liable, and to be able to recall to mind the various medical substances found in the whole range of the *Materia Medica*, of what avail would such accomplishments and information be at the bedside, if he was ignorant of the sphere of action of medical substances, and the organic lesions and functional derangements over which they exerted a power. Experimenting with drugs and medicinal substances on the healthy, points out to a certainty, the particular sphere of action of any given remedy, and the organs over which it exerts a special control. *Experientia en homine sano* cannot be dispensed with. It is essential in erecting a basis for the art of therapeutics. It gives the action, the power, and the specific effects of all medicinal substances. Such experimentation opens to the mind a wide field of inquiry, and begets a precision in prescription unattainable by any other source. The Homœopathic *Materia Medica* is erected upon such a basis; it is a detail of *pathogeneses*. There is in it a precision of description, an accuracy of



analysis, and a careful record of closely-observed phenomena, altogether unequalled by the authors of the Allopathic Materia Medica. The law of *simile* applies itself, and acts as a centre, as a director to the therapeutic department of medicine. That medicines will cure diseases, where there is a close similarity between the pathogenesis of the remedy, and the symptoms of the disease, is now fully proved. It is not contended that there is an identity existing between the symptoms produced from administering a medicine to the healthy organism, and the symptoms indicative of diseased action. By no means. It is the similarity, and not the identity, that the Homœopathic law elucidates.

Certainty in prescription is at all times an indispensable requisite for the successful treatment of disease. It inspires the administrator with confidence, and the recipient with hope. It begets a firm and confiding manner, and, by a calm and thoughtful review, all the resources of the art of medicine can be successfully applied. But this can only be accomplished where there is a law to direct, and means to use in obedience to its dictates. That the law of *simile* directs to such a precision, cannot be denied, and however much it may be at variance with the antiquated axiom of *contraria*, it is, nevertheless, founded in truth, and proved by observation. The annals of medical science, for centuries past, fully demonstrate the act that the profession has been searching fruitlessly for a true law of cure, and in the over-manifested anxiety to discover it, phantoms have been grasped; mere shadows have received a ready acceptance, in hope there was something beyond, and undeveloped, which might point out the desired object. Every new doctrine broached has had its adherents. Thus investigation in many instances has failed to contribute its wonted good results.

Hahnemann has rendered his name immortal, by giving to the profession what he believed a true law of cure. The first inklings of it were conveyed to his mind accidentally. He at once perceived its importance, proved its truthfulness, and applied it successfully to the cure of disease. These results were obtained by long years of toil and study. He wrought out these great truths, by a sure but slow process. We are now reaping the benefits of his protracted and arduous labors. Let us award to him the honor which is justly due, as he has erected to his own memory a monument, more enduring than a gilded shaft, or chiselled urn. His sentiments have withstood all



the argumentation of learned and powerful minds, directed to their overthrow. Scathing satire has had no effect to check their progress, and reasoning analogically, we may predict, ere long, their universal adoption. Investigate them personally, and by a careful study and close observation, test them practically.

By experimenting according to the Homœopathic law, the resources of the *Materia Medica* can be vastly increased. It offers a guide, which, if followed, must lead to satisfactory results.

There may be growing in the solitary forest, or on the fertile prairie, where the foot of man has never trod, a plant, whose virtues would heal diseases now incurable by all the ingenuity of our art; and what a service would either one of us render to humanity by bringing into the storehouse a single fact that would lead to such a discovery. The effects of every medicinal substance, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, can be correctly ascertained by experimenting upon the healthy; by directing your attention to such trials, you will render an invaluable service, and your name will be handed down to posterity as a benefactor to the human race.